

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 5.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1861.

NO. 41.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS,
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, \$15.00
For Six Months, 8.00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 50
Single Copies, 12½

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most reasonable terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$1 for six months; \$2.50 for three months: payable in advance.

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

Nanaimo.....A. D. McInnes
New Westminster.....Seth T. Tilley
Fort Langley.....W. Winnard
Fort Hope.....Ballou's Express
Fort Yale.....Kurtz & Co
Port Douglas.....Myers' Express
Cayoosh.....Myers' Express
Lytton City.....Jas. H. Batterson
Fort Alexander.....Pony Express Co
Port Douglas.....B. Brailly
San Francisco.....L. P. Fisher
Forks of Canal River.....M. Martin
Port Townsend.....Henry Hogan
Portland.....Chas. Barrett

Agriculture in Vancouver Island.

GOOD LAND—DRAINAGE.
The land under cultivation on Vancouver Island is naturally of a very fertile nature, and with proper management, would produce large crops of grain, roots and vegetables. The scarcity, however, of good agricultural laborers and the high rates of wages demanded, will prevent farmers for the present going to very great expense in clearing, and more particularly draining. The system of land draining pursued on the heavy lands in England would be most beneficial here; a brief statement of that system may be of benefit to some of your readers. The land which is intended for fallow, is in the winter ploughed out in diagonal furrows about 20 yards apart; then the farm laborers with two narrow spades, one for the top spit, the other much narrower and chisel pointed for the bottom spit, dig out a drain to the depth of 24 inches. This drain is carefully hoed out and all crumbs of dirt taken from the bottom. Then tiles are carefully put in and a little straw on top of them, when the drain is again filled in with the earth already dug. Leading ditches are at the bottom of the field to carry off the water from the drains to some common sewers which empty themselves into the numerous streams and rivulets. Inasmuch as tiles cannot be obtained here, bushes cut in lengths of about two feet and put into the drain with a forked stick and straw or fern on top and filled in with earth as already mentioned, would answer the purpose very well.

WHEAT GROWING.

The wheat grown here is of a very superior quality, quite equal to the best qualities grown in England. There are four kinds of wheat on this Island: the rough or velvet chaff is perhaps the best and most hardy; then there is a smooth chaff white wheat, very good; also, Talevera or spring wheat of a most excellent quality; and a bearded red wheat of very indifferent quality from those above mentioned. The quantity of wheat generally sown is from 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, and the average produce is from 16 to 20 to the bushel. But this by cultivation might be doubled. The best time for planting wheat is from the last week in October to the end of November, and it may also be sown with advantage from February to the middle of March.

PEAS.

There are three sorts of peas cultivated here: the scymeter or blue pea; the dun or grey pea; and a small white pea. The two first are the most productive, and 40 to 50 bushels of those have been grown on an acre. The best time for sowing these is from February to the end of March, but they may be sown much later with success.

BARLEY AND OATS

May be sown about the same time as peas; about 2½ bushels to the acre is sufficient. I have seen no really good samples of either barley or oats on the Island. It is very likely the land has not been in a fit state to receive the seed. This is certainly the true reason.

TURNIPS, ETC.

Turnips, both Swedish and white, are very productive and useful, no farmers ought to be without a few acres for his stock in the winter season.

Mangle-wurtzel, another very valuable root, does well here. The land requires to be well cleared for it, and about one pound of seed to the acre, sown in the beginning of May. This crop, like turnips, requires to be kept well cleaned from weeds; and in the month of April when the farmer finds his last year's stock of turnips gone, and the grass just shooting up, his wurtzel will be fully appreciated. From 10 to 15 tons of mangle-wurtzel may be produced to the acre.

POTATOES.

This valuable esculent is very productive; is so easily cultivated, and so well known it does not require any comment, as every one is acquainted with its culture. Every person who has visited Vancouver must speak in praise of their fine quality, which cannot be excelled. They yield about 160 to 200 bushels to the acre.

BEANS.

Such as are used by the miners in British Columbia, may also be grown with advan-

age. They are sown in rows, in April and May. I grew a few last year, and intend to try an acre at least this year. They may be gathered green, as French beans, and are equally as good.

Vegetables of all kinds do well, as may be seen in all the little gardens around Victoria.

HAY.

Last, but not least required, is the cultivation of grass for hay. When I look at the immense amount of hay imported I cannot but advise every farmer to turn his attention to its growth, as there must always be a great demand for it. I believe the most productive kind is timothy, but I would advise mixed grasses of all kinds, clover, trefoil, Dutch clover, rye grass, all being mixed together and sown, so that if one fails another takes.

ORCHARDS.

Orchards are in progress, and those trees that have been planted three or four years have produced a fine quality of apples, pears and plums. The orchard would pay perhaps better than anything, as after the expense of planting it requires great attention, but little pecuniary outlay, and is really an interesting employment.

STOCK RAISING.

The improvement in the breed and raising of stock is very necessary; and now there is a market for cattle it would be well for the farmer to clear off many of his original stock and improve it by an importation of good young heifers from our neighbors in Oregon, which may now be purchased at reasonable rates.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
Quinsy, Sore Throat and Diphtheria.—With the foggy, damp winter evenings, the human throat becomes subject to many diseases, particularly inflammation and ulceration. In quinsy or inflamed throat, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the top of the chest and round the throat, after those parts have been bathed in warm salt and water and dried, has a wonderful power in checking the inflammation and removing all the unpleasantness and dangers caused by quinsy. Holloway's Pills should be taken at the same time, as they relieve the general fever.

"Cheap John."

THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF "CHEAP JOHN'S EVERYBODY'S FRIEND," has opened in Yates' Building, Yates street, near corner of Wharf, and next door to McDonald, the Banker. It will be well for everybody to call and see us. Our old customers we know will continue to patronize us, for they know that our Goods are the best, and cheapest in the market.

All Orders from the country promptly attended to, at the

Lowest Market Price, for Cash.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock, as we are always well supplied with an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

All kinds of Clothing,

FIT EITHER FOR THE MINES OR BALL ROOM

FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every Description;

HATS AND CAPS

In every Style;

BOOTS AND SHOES

From the best Makers;

CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, ACCORDIONS, PLAYING CARDS, TOBACCO, SECARS, CANDLES, YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Our motto is "GOOD GOODS FOR LITTLE MONEY." Terms Cash. Only one price, on the "No more, no less" principle.

D. & H. SHIRPSER,
Cheap Johns, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

ANTOINE FOSSORIER,
Chronometer Watchmaker and Jeweller, Government street, near Johnson. (FROM GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.)

Music Boxes, Chronometers, and Watches repaired and regulated for Two Years. All kinds of Jewelry repaired.

REMOVAL.
C. VEREYDHEN.
Contractor and Builder,

Has removed his Office to the Brick Building Corner of Douglas and Fort streets, upstairs, for or superintend the erection of Brick or Frame Buildings of any kind or style.

Parties who intend to build will do well to call and plans will be shown for brick stores or dwellings which can be erected at a trifling cost over that of a wooden building.

Plans and drawings of every style and specification made at the shortest notice.

Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!
JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER
"Eliza Anderson"

From the Olympia Nursery.
A fresh assortment of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees. (warranted.) For sale by

PEASE & BOYCE,
Union Wharf.

FOR SALE.
500 BALES CALIFORNIA OAT HAY,

400 sacks Barley,
200 sacks Oats,
200 sacks Bran,

In lots to suit.
J. J. SOUTHGATE & Co., Wharf street.

R. C. JANION, { JANION, GREEN & CO.,
Liverpool, } Honolulu, Sandwich Islands

JANION & GREEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Foot of Johnson st., near the Bridge,
Victoria, V. I.

Agents for the Liverpool Board of Underwriters.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers to the DAILY or WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST, in British Columbia or Washington Territory, are hereby notified that on and after this date all papers will be sent by MAIL, unless specially ordered by some other conveyance.

VICTORIA, Nov. 17th, 1860.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Grand Jury Report.

It seems that the Grand Jury, in the estimation of Chief Justice Cameron, are beginning "to put on airs," and to interfere in matters over which they have no control, and into which, if they make any inquiry, they are guilty of an excess of duty. The general opinion has heretofore prevailed that Grand Juries have been by far too negligent in the discharge of their duties,—or, we might say, in the exercise of those privileges, which are by law and custom conferred upon them; and although the exercise of those privileges may be very distasteful to the learned Chief Justice, and very provoking to the talented Attorney General, exposing, as they occasionally do, the incapacity of both to discharge efficiently the duties of their respective stations, we feel fully persuaded that public opinion will back them up in their efforts to bring to light the delinquencies of public functionaries, abuses in any department of the public service which may come under their observation, and their directing the attention of Government to any subject which, in their opinion, calls for Executive or judicial interference, to promote or remove, approve or condemn, as the general welfare of the community may demand. This they have an unquestionable right to do—in fact it devolves upon them as a positive duty—and although in the exercise of their legitimate functions they may sometimes have to endure a judicial snubbing, we trust these "slight afflictions" will not deter them from persevering in the path of duty, believing that in due season their labors will produce the desired results.

In a new country like this, where everything may be said to be in a transition state, our institutions not yet established on any permanent basis, our laws but feebly and inefficiently administered, and our legislature a bye-word abroad and laughing-stock at home, much more necessarily devolves on Grand Juries than would be required of them were our institutions more firmly grounded, and those who are charged with the administration of public affairs better qualified for their respective positions. In older communities, where the machinery of government is in regular working condition—where the duties of officers are clearly defined, and every department is under the management and control of a responsible head—the duties of Grand Jurors are necessarily much more circumscribed than are those in this colony; and hence if Grand Jurors here are, through force of circumstances arising out of the facts alluded to, under the necessity of calling attention to matters which, under different circumstances, might fairly be considered not within the pale of their jurisdiction, they should, we think, be spared the infliction of a reprimand from the bench, like that administered to the last Grand Jury.

We clearly join issue, however, with his Lordship in saying that the Grand Jury had exceeded their duty by visiting the hospital, on the ground that it is a *private* institution. His Lordship must be troubled with a very defective memory, or he would never have made so broad an assertion on so slender a basis. If he will turn to the Colonial Accounts, an abstract of which was laid before the Assembly in March last by His Excellency, he will find these items enumerated among the disbursements:—Royal Hospital, Victoria—Seward, £45 16s. 8d.; Medical attendance, £62 10s.; miscellaneous expenses, £133 10s. 10d.; building Hospital, £250 6s. 8d. Besides, there is the £250 voted by the Assembly. Now, if the Royal Hospital is a "private" institution, supported by "private" subscription, and the authorities have "nothing whatever" to do with it, how comes it that upwards of £578 of the public money of the colony was, in 1859, expended in erecting the building, and supplying the means requisite to carry it on? It is important that the public should be enlightened on this point, for it is rather unusual for *private* hospitals to be so liberally supplied with *public* money; and if the Chief Justice will explain the matter, and tell us upon what grounds he came to the sage conclusion that the Grand Jury had "exceeded their duty" by visiting the Hospital, built as it was, in whole or in part, by public funds, he will confer a favor on many who are somewhat inclined to call in question the soundness of his opinion.

But apart from the question as to whether or not the institution is supported by government money, we hold the Grand Jury had a right to visit it. Although it be true that it is entirely sustained by the voluntary contributions of the charitably disposed, it is none the less a *public* institution; one in which the entire community have an interest, and consequently fairly within the jurisdiction or cognizance of the Grand Jury.

and a legitimate subject for inquisition on their part. Their visit to the institution, while it is not in any way calculated to militate against its interest, or the interests of those confined there, may possibly operate to its material advantage, by bringing it in a prominent manner before the public, and making known its condition and wants and the necessity for making it *entirely* a public institution beyond question. In this view of the matter, apart from the fact that it is a public institution, in which the public have a monied interest, as shown above, the Grand Jury clearly had an undoubted right to visit it.

The idea that the Grand Jury should have indicted the District of Esquimalt for not keeping the road in good condition, is, to our mind, a novel one, though it may be strictly legal. Doubtless the people of Esquimalt District suffer as great inconvenience therefrom, nay, much greater, than any other class, and would gladly see the road put in suitable repair; but the money is wanting wherewith to do it, owing to the culpable negligence of "the powers that be." Had His Lordship instructed the Grand Jury to indict the gentlemen who represent that District in the Assembly for non-attention to the interests of their constituents—and they alone should be held accountable for the present deplorable condition of the road in question—we entertain the opinion that such an instruction would have been received with universal approbation. It is all very fine to say, "Indict the District," but the District is not to blame. If pursuing that course would fix the burden of the ~~it~~ upon the shoulders of the true delinquents, we would cordially endorse the idea; but such would not be the case—instead of thereby bringing the guilty to justice, the innocent would be held responsible for results over which they had no manner of control. Let the authorities furnish the means to keep the road in repair—let them disburse the funds already voted, and if after that it is allowed to become a public nuisance, then it will be time enough to talk about "indicting the District."

The Charge Against the Owners of the Bark Glimpse.

The charge made by the officers and passengers of the brig Consort against the officers and owners of the bark Glimpse, has, we are glad to say, been amply refuted by Messrs. Reynolds and Roeder, who have furnished us with affidavits and statements from parties cognizant of the affair. Want of space compels us to give but the substance of those documents. Jas. S. Harrison, a passenger on the Glimpse at the time she was said to have refused the Consort assistance, states positively that no vessel was seen by them in distress during the voyage, and that at the time the Glimpse is said to have passed the Consort, she was moored at Pease & Boyce's wharf. Capt. Nagle, harbormaster for the port of Victoria, furnishes the following certificate:

I certify that the bark Glimpse, Capt. H. Roeder, from San Francisco, entered at the port on the 8th day of November, 1860.

J. W. NAGLE,
Collector of the Port.

VICTORIA, February 2d, 1861.

Edward F. Boyce, one of the proprietors of Pease & Boyce's wharf, makes affidavit:

"That the American bark Glimpse, Capt. Roeder, arrived at the port of Victoria, Vancouver Island, and came alongside the wharf of Pease & Boyce, on the morning of the eighth day of November, A. D., 1860, and commenced discharging her cargo on that day."

John M. Lockman, acting mate of the Consort, makes affidavit that on the 6th of November last, he saw a bark heading for the Straits, distant about eight miles; the brig made no signal of distress, and no females were observed on the deck of the bark; on the morning of the 8th, another bark was seen, which came within a mile of the Consort, but rendered no assistance.

George F. Alley, a passenger on the Consort, testified to the same facts, in the main, as Mr. Lockman. Upon reference to our files, we find that the Glimpse arrived on the 8th of November, and as that was the date upon which the Consort's captain alleged to have seen her outside of Cape Flattery, his statement is unquestionably erroneous. We consider Messrs. Roeder and Reynolds to be the victims of an unfortunate mistake, and have now no hesitation in pronouncing them entirely innocent of the charge of refusing assistance to the Consort when in distress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Victoria Gas Company (Limited)

A Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Auditing Committee, to Messrs. J. T. Little & Co.'s accounts for preliminary expenses.

By order of the Chairman, A. F. MAIN, Secy.

Victoria, V. I., Company's Office, corner Yates and Langley st.,

4th February, 1861.

fe5 fd

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE LEFT

A Watches or Jewelry in my Establishment for repair, are kindly notified that I will close out my business within forty days, and leave the country; particularly they are requested to call and get what belongs to them without delay. After the 15th I will take no more work.

A. FASSORIER

INTERNATIONAL

PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD

At the Court House at James' Bay, on TUESDAY, the 12th Inst., at 2 P. M., to consider the expediency of representing the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia in the forthcoming Exhibition, and to devise means for best securing that object. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside.

146 ft

INTER-INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

AND THE HOUSE IS NOW OFFERED TO

CAPTION LEASE OR RENT, or for a term of years, for a sum to be agreed upon, for the use of the premises, for the purpose of holding an International Industrial Exhibition, and to devise means for best securing that object. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside.

146 ft

DANIEL F. ADAMS,

Douglas St., bet. Yates & View streets.

142 ft

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Victoria Theatre.

THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIANS

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stark,

—AS—

Bob Roy and Helen McGregor.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1861,

Will be performed the Powerful and Brilliant Musical Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

ROB ROY!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the very Laughable Farce of

Grimshaw, Bagshaw & Bradshaw

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING,

Benefit of Miss La Ross Russum,

On which occasion will be presented the Great Play,

LOVE'S SACRIFICE!

For particulars see small bills.

A New Book!

FACTS AND FIGURES,

RELATING TO

Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

—BY—

J. D. PEMBERTON, ESQ.,

Surveyor General of Vancouver Island

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S,

fe5 2w Stationers' Hall,

FOR SALE,

100 ACRES SUPERIOR PRAIRIE

Land, close to Mount Tolmie;

200 acres of Timber and Prairie Land at Sooke.

Apply to R. J. McDONALD,

fe5 1m Wharf street.

AUCTION.

THIS DAY,

TUESDAY, February 5, 1861,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

WHEAT -

140 sacks Wheat.

EX SCHOONER ECLIPSE:

100 boxes Fay's Soap;

10 cases best Laundry;

10 do Bacon;

10 do Olive Oil;

20 gunnies Salt; 5-lb bags;

8 firkins Goshen Butter, double packages,

(Patrick's);

10 firkins Ordinary Butter;

J. A. McCREA, Auctioneer.

fe5

AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1861,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

In the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. SPOR-BORG & CO., on Wharf street, foot of Yates st.,

Ex Bark R. W. WOOD, from Hongkong:

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FOOT !

Purchased from the Soldiers after the sacking of the Palace of the Emperor of China.

The only goods ever offered on the Pacific Coast from within the walls of Pekin. Many of the articles, it is supposed, belonged to members of the Royal Family.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Rich and beautifully wrought Flowered Silk Dress Patterns;

Heavy Watered Silk Dress Patterns;

Various Checked Silk Dress Patterns;

Pieces Pongee Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.

fe5

Lacquered Ware.

Ladies's Work Boxes,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Desks,

Beautiful Cabinets,

Tables, Tea Caddies, Chess Boards,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fine Oil Painting,

DONE BY THEM OLD CHINA MASTERS.

Scenes on the Canton and Peiho Rivers, Taking of the Peiho Forts, Canton City, Hongkong, Singapore, Whampoa, Macao, Shanghae, and various other Scenes.

fe5

—ALSO—

30 cases Hibbard's Porter and Ale;

20 cases Orange Bitters.

fe5

For sale by RYCKMAN & MARKS,

Wharf, opposite Yates street.

fe5 tt

VICTORIA BATHS,

Government St., near Dr. Zelner's Drug Store.

HIPOLITE BANEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, has just opened these new baths and is ready to accomodate the public.

SULPHURIC, VAPOR BATHS, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY of all descriptions, and all ornamental Hair Work made at the shortest notice and in the Parisian style.

fe2 1m HYPODOLITE BANEL Proprietor.

Matting! Matting!

A. HOFFMAN

Corner of Yates and Government streets,

HAVE NOW ON HAND, AND OFFER

FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, (RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,) 6-4 and 4-4 Checked, White and Figured MATTING.

ja22 1m 2d

FRUIT TREES,

3000 APPLES OF THE MOST choice

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 5, 1861.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Chief Justice's Remarks to the Grand Jury.

Owing to the very crowded state of our columns on last Saturday, and the lateness of the hour at which we received the report, we were compelled to condense the remarks of the Chief Justice concerning the duties of Grand Juries. We below present the most important points of His Lordship's comments more at length:

After the Grand Jury's report was read, His Lordship said that the Grand Jury were mistaken in supposing that they could claim the attendance of the Attorney General on them as a right; that their duties did not require legal assistance; that it was their province to make presentations of such public nuisances as came within the scope of their own knowledge, and to receive all indictments which might be preferred to them in the name of the Queen; and that in these matters it was their duty to inquire whether there was sufficient cause to call upon the party charged to answer; and if they were not satisfied that there was, they might then ignore the bill.

That with regard to the Hospital, he must remind them that, strictly speaking, it was a private institution, although created for the benefit of the public. Its management was vested in the gentlemen who so thoughtfully set it going; and while he was quite certain that these gentlemen would be pleased to find that the Grand Jury took such an interest in their proceedings as to appoint a committee of their number to inquire into its condition—their object being unquestionably the benefit of the public—yet he must consider the Grand Jury's notice of it to be simply intended as a strong recommendation from them of the necessity of a more extended public support, and in which recommendation he most heartily joined.

With regard to their notice of the want of a corporation in Victoria, he thought it a serious matter. There seemed to exist amongst the inhabitants a great ignorance of their relative rights and duties in local matters.

Organization was wanted. He never knew or heard of a place like Victoria without some local organization. The inhabitants have been taxed for local purposes, they have therefore a right to meet and manage their own local taxation in future.

The statutes regulating local taxation in England and Wales require the inhabitants of the parishes and districts to meet annually on the 25th day of March for the election of officers to manage these matters.

Every inhabitant paying scot and lot has a right to vote. These statutes may be acted on here. As to a corporation, if the inhabitants of Victoria want to be incorporated, they may be so under the statutes to provide for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales. Under these statutes almost all the cities, boroughs, and market towns there, now numbering about two hundred, are incorporated. They provide most amply for the wants of towns of every size, from those which are so small as to require no mayor or commission of the peace, to those which have a full staff of mayor, aldermen, councillors, recorder and other municipal officers. They also contain all the provisions necessary for the formation of new corporations and empower the Crown to grant charters for the purpose, on the petition of the inhabitants householders of any place that may pray for the same. Under this provision, Manchester, Birmingham, Bolton, Warrington, Wakefield and other places, have since their passing been incorporated by Her Majesty, and there is no reason why Victoria should not be so also.

As to the petition sent in to the Grand Jury by persons interested in the Esquimalt road, there could be no doubt but that their complaint was a just one, and so also might it be said of the bridge leading thereto. The roadway of the latter is so much decayed as to be constantly breaking out in holes and is dangerous to human life. In such a condition it is an obstruction to the Queen's highway, and therefore a public nuisance, and the parties liable for repairs may be proceeded against and compelled to repair by a presentation of the Grand Jury.

By common, as well as Statute Law, the onus of repairs is fixed on the inhabitants; as to bridges, residents of the county; and as to the roads, residents of the districts in which they are situated. And if in any such prosecution there is a verdict, the judgment usually inflicts a fine sufficient to make the necessary repairs, which is levied by an equitable rate on the annual value of the property of the inhabitants, liable, but without a presentation in the one case and an indictment in the other, the Court cannot enforce a remedy.

After a few more observations as to the forms of presentations and that it was to be hoped his observations would conduce to the public good, the Grand Jury were thanked for their attendance and discharged.

Inquest upon the Body of Edward N. B. Portman.

Coroner Dickson yesterday morning summoned a jury to inquire into the cause of the death of Edward N. B. Portman, the young man who died at the American Saloon, Yates street, on Sunday morning last, under the very singular circumstances narrated in yesterday morning's COLONIST.

The following named gentlemen were empanelled as a jury: A. J. Langley, Foreman; Edward Green, R. Lewis, A. F. Main, John S. Helmcken, J. R. Stewart, Jas. Webster, A. Fellows, J. J. Cochran, L. Franklin, M. C. Monsarrat, Chas. Sullock, Robt. Thain, John Cox, John G. Norris, John T. Pidwell, Jas. G. Poston, Robert Moore, E. S. Huson.

Messrs. Ring and McCreight appeared in behalf of Dr. Rumsey, one of the medical attendants deceased at the time of his demise.

A post mortem examination was had upon the body by Dr. Forbes and Rathray, and pending their investigation the inquest was adjourned till four o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour, the first witness called was:

Dr. Forbes, who read a paper detailing the result of the post mortem examination, which stated that the cause of death was cerebral congestion, or apoplexy—taking place in subject said, for a prolonged period to have been under the influence of alcoholic stimulants. The lungs and liver were healthy, and the body well nourished; if deceased had been in the habit of drinking, this congestion would have occurred; made the usual tests for opium, but there was no evidence of the presence of opium, or any other narcotic poison; did not apply the test for anything else but opium; long continued mental anxiety will produce apoplexy, if there be any predisposition to that complaint; have never seen a case of *dilemum tremens* that did not result from a two free use of liquor.

Col. Mark Singleton, sworn—Am stopping at the American Saloon; became acquainted with Portman a few days before his death; never saw him intoxicated; have seen him drink sometimes; saw deceased on Saturday morning last; he told me he had been out all night and had fallen down; he appeared to me to have been drinking; I gave him a "cocktail," he drank it, and in half an hour had another; then he had a glass of sherry with two friends; when he was taken sick I told him to lie down on my bed; he imagined he saw objects in the atmosphere; he talked incoherently, and the symptoms increased so much as to excite my alarm and induce me to send for a medical man; sent for Dr. Rumsey about 4 o'clock; saw him about one hour after the doctor came; he did not then seem worse; saw him at intervals after that during the night and he seemed to be in a deep sleep; he snored and breathed heavily; he was not conscious after that, and died about three o'clock on Sunday morning. Dr. Trimble was called in consultation with Dr. Rumsey before he died.

To the jury—Am a pretty good judge of liquor; the liquors sold at the American Saloon are good; have taken them myself frequently without experiencing any ill effects.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ring—He had to be held down upon the bed before Dr. Rumsey was called in; I was tending at the bar; was formerly a captain in Her Majesty's service; deceased was a small built man; he was shaking and trembling when he came in.

To the Jury—He told me he couldn't look at food when he first came in.

The Coroner then adjourned the further consideration of the case till to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Court of Assizes.

MONDAY, Feb. 4th, 1861.

The Court met at 11 o'clock, a. m., his Lordship, Chief Justice Cameron, on the bench.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. Ring moved for an arrest of judgment in the case of Noel LeClerc, convicted of perjury.

Mr. Cary objected. The Court should first try all the prisoners, as the jurymen were all present, and argue for an arrest of judgment afterwards.

His Lordship decided that the criminal calendar must be completed before any other motion was heard.

ARSON AND LARCENY.

James Herbert was arraigned on two indictments, charging him with arson and larceny. The prisoner was arrested on the 4th of Dec. last on a charge of having on the night previous set fire to the frame building occupied as a lodging-house, and situated on the corner of Waddington alley and Johnson street; and also for larceny, in having on the same night stolen a coat from the China Restaurant on Waddington alley, the property of one John C. Zaffy. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" to both indictments, and the arson case was tried first.

The same witnesses that were before the police magistrate were called to the stand; but nothing additional to the evidence previously published in the COLONIST, was elicited. At half-past one o'clock the case was given to the jury, who returned after an absence of two hours, with a verdict of "Guilty."

PERJURY.

Jacob Fried was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the commission of perjury and pleaded "Not Guilty." Attorney General Cary appeared for the prosecution, and H. P. P. Cease, Esq., for the defence. This case grew out of the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences preferred by C. B. Young, Esq., in the police court, against Harmon Shirspur. Shirspur bought a bale of cloth from Young, (which the latter had purchased at the Underwriter's sale of goods from the bark Nannette) as blankets; he was arrested, and Fried was called as a witness, and it was in the course of his examination that the alleged perjury occurred, he having sworn that Shirspur knew nothing about the cloth, when it was proven that he had purchased it from Young.

Several witnesses were called, and after able addresses the case was given to the jury, who returned at seven o'clock in the evening with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Court was then adjourned till Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CROWN LANDS.

Crown lands in British Columbia will shortly be reduced to the rate of 4s. 2d per acre; and a proclamation of His Excellency Governor Douglas was issued on the 19th ult., providing that any person who may have settled upon Crown lands in the sister colony, may have the same surveyed (at his own expense), upon application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; and that when the survey is accepted by said commissioner, a conveyance of the land shall be made to the settler from the Crown, upon payment of the Government rates.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Please state in your paper that the charge against me of taking possession of a canoe belonging to one Harris, last week, was promptly dismissed by Judge Pemberton, on Saturday last, I having fully proven that the canoe was my property, and that Harris had no interest in it.

J. F. HOLCOMBE.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, several citizens residing in the vicinity of the corner of Broughton and Broad streets, were disturbed by the quarreling of two men, named John Wesley and Thomas Hanley, residing in a small house near by. Mr. Cavanagh, their next door neighbor, finally went out and told them to cease their noise, which so enraged Hanley that he made at him and attempted to strike. Cavanagh retreated, and Hanley attempted to get possession of a pistol which Wesley had taken from a friend early in the evening for safe keeping. Wesley retained hold of the pistol with both hands, and for some time resisted Hanley's attempts to obtain possession. After a severe struggle, Hanley succeeded in getting the weapon, and running out of the house, fired at Cavanagh as he was retreating through an alleyway leading to his house—the ball, most fortunately, missing. Hanley returned to his house, and while flourishing the pistol and talking to Wesley it went off again, the ball however striking the chimney and again doing no damage. He was finally induced to go bed, and while asleep was arrested by Sergeant Blake and officer McLellan, who had been summoned by Cavanagh. He at first refused to go with the officers, but force being threatened, he finally consented to accompany them. Yesterday morning he was brought before Judge Pemberton, who, after a patient hearing of the case, committed him to stand his trial at the next Assizes, on a charge of committing an assault with intent to kill. Hanley, we believe, is a British Columbia miner, and Cavanagh is the well known wood-dealer.

VICTORIA TREATRE.—Last evening, on the occasion of Mrs. James Stark's benefit, the theatre was crowded with a large and appreciative audience. The beautiful play of "Camille" was performed in a style and with an effect that created a profound sensation. The fair beneficiary was very effective in the part, and Mr. Stark and Mr. Phelps, and the remainder of the talented company gave entire satisfaction and received continuous applause. This evening Mr. Stark will appear in his much admired character of "Rob Roy."

AUCTION.

J. A. McCrea will sell to-day at his salesroom, a lot of wheat and grain.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, several citizens residing in the vicinity of the corner of Broughton and Broad streets, were disturbed by the quarreling of two men, named John Wesley and Thomas Hanley, residing in a small house near by. Mr. Cavanagh, their next door neighbor, finally went out and told them to cease their noise, which so enraged Hanley that he made at him and attempted to strike. Cavanagh retreated, and Hanley attempted to get possession of a pistol which Wesley had taken from a friend early in the evening for safe keeping. Wesley retained hold of the pistol with both hands, and for some time resisted Hanley's attempts to obtain possession. After a severe struggle, Hanley succeeded in getting the weapon, and running out of the house, fired at Cavanagh as he was retreating through an alleyway leading to his house—the ball, most fortunately, missing. Hanley returned to his house, and while flourishing the pistol and talking to Wesley it went off again, the ball however striking the chimney and again doing no damage. He was finally induced to go bed, and while asleep was arrested by Sergeant Blake and officer McLellan, who had been summoned by Cavanagh. He at first refused to go with the officers, but force being threatened, he finally consented to accompany them. Yesterday morning he was brought before Judge Pemberton, who, after a patient hearing of the case, committed him to stand his trial at the next Assizes, on a charge of committing an assault with intent to kill. Hanley, we believe, is a British Columbia miner, and Cavanagh is the well known wood-dealer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice to Mariners.

ADMIRALTY HEAD, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Information has been received at this Office from Lieutenant N. Michler, Corps of Topographical Engineers, of the completion of the Light-house at Admiralty Head, on Whidby's Island, Washington Territory.

The structure consists of a dwelling, with a tower rising through the roof at one end, both painted white; the tower is surmounted by an iron lantern, painted red.

The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the fourth order of the system of Fresnel, and will show a fixed white light; the arc of the horizon to be illuminated is 27°.

The following data are furnished:

Height of tower from base to Focal Plane, 41 feet.

Elevation of base of tower above mean level of sea, 78 fms.

Elevation of Focal Plane above mean level of sea, 119 feet.

Latitude, 40° 0' 21.6" North.

Longitude, 122° 40' 8" West.

Or, in Time, 8h. 10m. 40s.

From Point Wilson it bears N. E. by E. (magnetic), distant 3½ miles.

From Marrowstone Point, N. by W. ¾ W. (magnetic), distant 3½ miles.

From Point Partridge, S. E. by E. ¾ E. (magnetic), distant 5½ miles.

From New Dungeness light, E. by N. ¾ N. (magnetic), distant 11½ miles.

Admiralty Head commands the New Dungeness light, but is shut out from Smith's (Blunt's) Island light by Point Partridge.

The magnetic variation was 21° 40' East, in August, 1856, with a yearly increase of 1° 4'.

This light will be exhibited, for the first time, on the night of the 25th January, 1861, and every night thereafter, from sunset to sunrise, until further notice. It should be visible in a favorable state of the atmosphere, from a height of fifteen feet above the water, at a distance of nineteen and a-half statute, or seventeen nautical miles.

By order of the Light-house Board.

WM. F. SMITH, Secretary,
Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1860.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHT HOUSE

RACE ISLAND, STRAIT OF FUCA, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Victoria, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A Light is exhibited in the Light House recently erected on the Great Race Rock.

The Light is of the second order of Fresnel:

And exhibits a bright light every ten seconds; it is elevated 115 feet above the mean high water level, and may be seen in clear weather 18 miles.

The structure consists of a keeper's dwelling of stone, with a tower of the same material.

It is situated in Latitude, 48° 17' 45" N.

Longitude, 123° 22' 15" W.

The following directions, furnished by Capt. Richards, are herewith published for general information.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

CAUTION.

As strong tides and races occur in the neighborhood of the Race Rocks, they should not be rounded nearer than from half a mile to a mile.

A reef with 5 fms. of water lies SE. by E. from the Great Rock, distant 4 cables.

The Bar Passage (between the Rocks and Bentle's Island) may be used by steamer's unhampered with the locality, but sailing vessels are by no means recommended to use it unless in company.

The ebb channel directly to the Harbour and neighboring islands toward the Race Rocks, and vessels inward bound with the ebb, should give them a good berth before shaping a course for Esquimalt or Victoria Harbour.

From a mile off the Race Rocks' course N. 24° W. leads to Esquimalt.

Captain H. M. Surveying Ship Plumper, 26th December, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

Holloway's Ointment.

A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of pills: there are many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.

These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The ointment should be assiduously rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A Man who refused to have his Leg off.

"From the Kilkish Advertiser, June 2nd, 1860."

BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilkish, that he knew a man who had been at the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilkish, he pursued him at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

Gout and Rheumatism.

The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which, floating through each vessel, the pain-giving poison, which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty diseases. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, acts in union with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

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THE BOY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

There's something in a noble boy,
A brave, free-hearted careless one,
With his uncheck'd, unbidden joy;
His dread of books and love of fun,
And in his clear and ready smile,
Unshaded by a thought of guile,
And unrepres'd by sadness,
Which brings me to my childhood back,
As if I trod its very track,
And felt its very gladness.

And yet it is not in his play,
When every trace of thought is lost,
And not when you would call him gay,
That his bright presence thrills me most.
His shout may ring upon the hill,
His voice be echoed in the hall,
His merry laugh like music trill,
And I in sadness hear it all—

For, like the wrinkles on my brow,
I scarcely notice such things now;
But when, amid the earnest game,
He stops, as if the music heard,
And, heedless of his shouted name.

As of the carol of a bird,
Stands gazing on the empty air,
As if some dream were passing there;
Then that on his face I look.

His beautiful, but thoughtful face,
And, like a long-forgotten book,
Its sweet familiar meanings trace,
Remembering a thousand things.

Which pass'd me on those golden wings,
Which time has fetter now—

Things came o'er me with a thrill,
And left me silent, sad, and still,

And threw upon my brow

A hoier and a gentler cast,
A hoier was too innocent to last.

'Tis strange how thoughts upon a child
Will, like a presence, something press,

And when his pulse is beating wild,
And life itself is in excess—

When foot and hand, and ear and eye,
Are all with ardor straining high—

How in his heart will spring

A feeling, whose mysterious thrill

Is stronger, sweeter far than all;

And on its silent wing,

How, with the clouds, he'll float away,

As wandering and as lost as they!

THE ROAD MURDER CASE.—It seems likely now that all that the ability or ingenuity of man can do to unravel this mystery of the Road murder will at length be done. The Attorney-General has applied for and obtained a role calling upon the coroner before whom the first inquisition was taken, to show cause why his verdict should not be quashed, on the ground of informality, and a misdirection to the jury. This will lead to a re-opening of the whole inquiry before a commission of the most acute lawyers and scientific men; but, unfortunately, the lapse of time has done much to weaken the chain of evidence, and it is now feared that the difficulty of finding a clue to this strange and horrid crime will be all but insuperable. However, what man can do will be done, and we can but hope the best. You would perhaps notice that a Mr. Saunders, a barrister and a magistrate of the district in which the murder was committed, had opened an unauthorised court of inquiry on his own account. I did not think it worth while alluding to his proceeding at the time, and, now that the whole affair has ended in farce, it is perhaps even less worth while noticing that it had ever been attempted.—*Cor. S. F. Bulletin.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank

of

British North America.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

CAPITAL - \$5,000,000.

VICTORIA BRANCH.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS received in sums of \$100 and upwards, repayable on demand. Charge for safe keeping, ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH.

GOLD DUST received for safe keeping at the rate of FIVE CENTS PER OUNCE PER MONTH.

Drafts Issued on London,

60 days after sight, at the rate of \$1 per £1 stg.

3 days after sight, (in sums of \$50 and upwards), \$5 per £1 stg.

3 days after sight, (in sums under \$50), \$5 per £1 stg.

Drafts on demand or at short sight, issued on the principal Cities and Towns in Scotland and Ireland, at the rate of \$5 per £1 stg.

Drafts on the Principal Cities in the North American Provinces, at 3 days sight, as follows:

Canada, \$1 per cent. premium.

New Brunswick, 1 per cent. do.

Nova Scotia, 2½ per cent. do.

Drafts on New York, at 3 days sight, 3 per cent. prem.

Office hours, 10 to 3—SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

E. W. WOOD, Manager.

Victoria, Feb. 3d, 1860.

J. FRIED,

SOLE AGENT

FOR

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

[NOISELESS]

FAMILY SEWING

MACHINES,

IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND

VANCOUVER ISLAND,

No. 24 Yates street,

VICTORIA.

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. FRIED,

Butter, Hams,

STARCH, LARD, CHEESE, TEA, BACON, etc., for sale by

P. M. BACKUS, Yates street.

J. FRIED,

Kanaka Road near Government Street,

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL kinds of Dressed Skins, which he offers to buy at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.

20 CASKS BONNOTT'S SUPERIOR PALE BRANDY.

J. J. SOUTHGATE & Co., Wharf street.

J. FRIED,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE, FRUITS, etc., etc. Orders promptly executed, and the lowest prices charged.

Refer to Capt. Hervey. Security given if required.

CHARLES BARRETT,

Portland, Oregon.

CHARLES BARRETT,

Portland, Oregon.